At Preser the Result of the Revolt I Very Uncertain.

MR. PARELL WILL NOT RETIRE

A Lively exchange of Compliments at Sveral Irish Meetings.

MR. DILON LANDS IN HAVRE

Extraordary Weather Is Causing Suffering al Loss Throughout Europa

IT CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDO: Jan. 18, 1891 .- A despatch from Buenos Area says that the revolt in Chile is spreadin rapidly. The insurgents are very energeticand are said to be managing their campaigin a very skilful manner. They appear to i possessed of large resources, and the issue of he rising, according to the despatch, is very oubtful.

THERE REMS TO BE REASON FOR THINKING THE THE GOVERNMENT IS ALARMED. IBY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.

LMA via GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 13, 18f1.-Iquique (Chile) papers received here an omee that when the Chilean navy revolted aginst the government it was expected that it wald be seconded by the troops in Antofagasta arl Caldera, but these soldiers remained fighful with the rest of the army to the

Several prominent members of Congress are sid to be with the revolutionists. Jorge Mont hs been appointed commander-in-chief of tle frees, and the commander of the ironeld Linsonr has been replaced by a former conmuder of the cruiser Esmeralda.

PREPARING TO DEFEND VALPARAISO. Admiral Viel and another admiral reman yal and are making preparations for the efuse of Valparaiso. Orders have been gien p prepare the torpedo boats for service.

The government of Chile has issued a decre, flering a reward of two years' pay and mnesty to those who have been unwillingly ed into the revolt and who will submit to the pv-It is announced that Pisagus and Casta

Buena and probably Arica will be blockade on and after January 25. It is reported that provisions are becomig

very scarce in Iquique. PARNELL WILL NOT RETIFE.

HE DENIES THAT HE EVER AGREED TO DISO ON THE REPORTED CONDITIONS. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Dublin, Jan. 18, 1891.-Mr. Parnell ras received at Tralee with mingled groans nd cheers. Replying to addresses presented to him, he said that he had done his part towrd the solution of the Irish problem when he ad the conferences with Mr. O'Brien; the sbsequent delay in arriving at a settlement of se difficulty was entirely the fault of others. Ie had made up his own mind on the subject witin O'Brien. He was ignorant as to what acon his trembling and vacillating opponents hadecided upon, but if no solution was foundhe fault would not be his.

WHY HE WOULD NOT GO.

In an interview Mr. Parnell declared sat there was not a word of truth in the reportiat he would retire unconditionally if Mr. O'lien was satisfied that the liberal leaders inhat case would promptly declare their homeule

Mr. Parnell said that if Mr. Gladstorhad the courage to make a big instead of attle home rule bill he (Parnell) would look forard with confidence to his own retirement, knwing well that Ireland would no longer nee his leadership.

GOOD WORDS FOR SOME LIBERALS. Mr. Parnell dilated upon the division hich he said existed among the leaders of the ieral party. He said that Messrs. John and nold Morley (whose action in regard to Irish atters had always been meritorious), and Earlipeneer, Baron Herschell and Earl Granvillell desired to have the land question settled pri-to or concurrent with the home rule questic but the radicals were violently opposed to at land settlement by the imperial Parliamer It had been impossible to get a liberahader to adopt a straightford artitue toward Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase bill. When he himself desired to improve the sches the liberals wanted to oppose it. It was onlnow, at the eleventh bour, that they recogniz that there was some good in it.

WISHED IT HAD BEEN FABLIER. He wished that this had happened lot ago, before the disastrous split had made it npos sible for the Irish members to improve a bill. He strongly deprecated the actionf the Catholic clergy in influencing voters, at said that their course tended to increase insad of to assuage the alarm of the Protestants.

The English radicals were incensed minst him because he had refused to reject usures of benefit to Ireland merely because they emanated from the tories. For instac, he had greatly effeuded three radical unbers who sought to have him oppose the rel rail-

way scheme. Mr. Parnell declared that Sir Willin Vernon-Harcourt would succeed Mr. Gestone as liberal leader and that the Irishembers could not recognize the leaderin of such a man unless they were assurcheyond doubt that they would get an acceptae home

rule measure. PARNELL HATES THE WIGS. Mr. Paruell was the principal speer at a mass meeting held by his adherents Cork to-day. He met with an enthusiastic ception. He said that he was still young enougte fight the battle, and that he would contin to distrust "the rotten English whig party

Messra. Timothy and Edward Frington and Mahony also addressed the meeti. Mr. Parnell and party were escort to the station by a procession of torch bear as they

were leaving Cork for Atalone.

distressed poor in Ireland now exceeds ! distressed poor in Ireland new exceeds DIPLOMACY SLOW £100 to the fund; Lord Derby, £200, and Trinity College, Dublin, £100.

DILLON MEETS O'BRIEN.

THE FORMER DISEMBARKS AT HAVRE, BUT WILL NOT TALK FOR PUBLICATION. BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

HAVRE, Jan. 18, 1891 .- John Dillon arrived this afternoon on the French steamer La Gaseogue from New York. He was met at the pier by Mr. O'Brien, and, after an exchange of cordial greetings, the two Irish leaders drove to a hotel, where they at once retired for a private conference. Mr. Dillon was asked his opinion of the political situation, but he said he must decline to make any statement until he had conversed fully with Mr. O'Brien and other prominent men of the Irish Parliamentary party. He said that the voyage across the Atlantic had been very enjoyable and that he was feeling very well after his trip to America.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were in consultation for six hours. At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Dillon informed me that a complete accord had been established, adding that it was idle to say more at present. Mr. Dillon goes to Paris with Mr. O'Brien to-morrow

PARNELL'S OPPONENTS.

MR. HEALY MAKES GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE PARNELLITE PARTY.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. DUBLIN, Jan. 18, 1891 .- Timothy Healy and Arthur O'Connor, M. P. for Donegal, East, were in Mostrim, Longford county, to-day, it having been arranged for them to deliver addresses there. Shortly after the meeting began the speakers' platform collapsed. Mr. Healy was severely shaken up, but those on the platform were not seriously injured. In consequence of the accident the meeting was adjourned, but the speechmaking was soon re sumed elsewhere. Mr. Healy, in his address, accused the Parnellites of having "sawn the prop" with the intention of killing their op-SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS.

He said Mr. Parnell was fonder of sawing planks than of sleeping thereon. The government police were backing Parnell, and Chief Secretary Balfour bad joined Parnell in order to stimulate violence and to discredit Ireland. Mr. Healy said that when the anti-Parnellites' opponents awoke from their dreams he would befriend them all except Parnell, who bad brought all this misfortune upon Ireland. He himself would not tolerate Parnell's leadership, either covert or open. Parnell was Ireland's enemy and would ultimately lead the Orange-

AN OFFER TO MAKE A TEST CASE. Mr. Healy finally said that if Mr. Fitzgerald (Parnellite), Member of Parliament for Longford, South division, would resign his seat, he himself, being Member of Parliament for Lonford, North, would also resign and contest Mr. Fitzgerald's seat with him.

Father Langan, an Athlone priest, to day exhorted his congregation to boycott Mr. Parnell's meeting in that place.

At Armagh to-day Archbishop Logue, of Armagh, warned his congregation against the Independent Parnell club.

Maurice Hesly (anti-Parnellite), Member of Parliament for Cork city, to-day had the utmost difficulty in obtaining a bearing in Cork before the Catholie Young Men's Society. He was both cheered and hooted on leaving.

EUROPE'S SEVERE WEATHER.

SEVERE COLD, HEAVY SNOWFALLS AND TERRIBLE GALES CAUSE GREAT SUFFREING.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 18, 1891.—Reports of snow storms and increasing cold weather come from various parts of the Continent. In France the Gironde is covered with ice floes, and heavy onty-four hours after the first interview th | snow storms are reported in various sections of the country. Communication between Lyons and Savoy is completely cut off, all the roads being blocked by snow. Trains from Switzerland are about eight hours behind time. The Rhone is frozen over with the exception of a narrow channel in midstream. In Paris the weather is unusually severe, the mercury having fallen to 18 degrees above zero.

In Switzerland, also, the weather is very cold. The port of Geneva is completely blocked by ice. DANGEROUS ICE IN THE ELDE.

From Germany come similar reports. The Association of Underwriters at Hamburg has a vessel cruising near Heligoland to worn vessels against entering the Elbe. Several ships have been abandoned in the Elbe, the vessels having been badly damaged while trying to force their way through the ice.

Despatches from Cettinie, the capital of Montenegro, say that a heavy fall of snow has cut off all communication between that city and the interior of the country. It is feared that many disasters have occurred and that the loss of live stock will be very heavy. A large number of travellers are snowed up at various post road stations. The wolves bave been driven from the mountains by hunger and are ravaging the inbubited districts.

STORMS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

From the Spanish port of Valencia comes news of a violent hurricane. Many vessels are unable to leave port on account of the fierceness of the storm.

From Palermo, the capital of Sicily, a terrific storm is also reported. The wind tore off the roof of the Ophthalmic Hospital there, and the upper stories fell in with a tremendous crash. A number of patients were seriously injured but so far as can be learned no lives were lost.

EARTHQUAKES IN ALGERIA.

TWO TOWNS DESTROYED AND FORTY PEOPLE KILLED LAST THUR DAY. IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

ALGIERS, Jan. 18, 1891 .- Further details of the destruction wrought by the severe earthquake in Algeria reported on the 15th inst. have been received here. The towns of Gonraya and Villebourg were practically destroyed by the shocks and forty persons were killed by the falling of walls. The amount of damage done to property is estimated at £20,000.

STRIKERS' FADING HOPES.

REPORTS THAT THE SCOTCH RAILWAY MEN WHO ARE OUT ARE LOSING BEART.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD. ] GLASGOW, Jan. 18, 1891.—The Southwestern Railway employés having refused to rejoin the strikers the men are losing heart and gradually returning to work. The Caledonian Railway Company is still holding places for repentant strikers. Its passenger drivers voluntarily assisted in clearing goods in arrears to-day. The manager of the North British is drafting a scheme for the redress of the men's grievances, provided work is resumed within a fortnight. He declines, however, to promise any arbitra-The Zetland-Balfour fund for the ref of the tion.

AND LAW INVOKED.

Reasons for the British Appeal to the Supreme Court in the Behring Sea Matter.

MADE IN GOOD FAITH.

In Private Conversation the British Minister Scouts the Idea of an Intended Affront.

A DECISION WILL BE RESPECTED.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1891.

In the freedom of private intercourse with diplomatists and other public men at Washington the British Minister speaks firmly and hopefully of the application lately made to the Supreme Court in the Behring Sea case. He scouts the suggestion that any affront to the executive government of the United States was intended or implied either by the application or the manner or time of bringing it torward. He explains the application as one originating with and conducted entirely by the government of Canada, in the exercise of a proper discretion respecting the interests of a large body of its citizens and an important Canadian industry. As a matter of suitable caution and deference the government of Canada advised the imperial government of what it felt moved to do in behalf of the British Columbian sealers and owners of sealing, vessels; that it had already resolved, under legal advice, to invoke whatever jurisdiction there might be in the United States Supreme Court for their relief. They had asked their government to join them in the proceedings settled upon, so that the Court might become informed, in the best, if not the only way its rules and practices permitted, that an impor-tant public question was involved with a matter that the forms of jurisprudence required to be presented otherwise as a purely private concern.

The imperial government, regarding an applica

that the forms of jurisprudence required to be presented otherwise as a purely private concern.

The imperial government, regarding an application to the ultimate judicial forum of the United States to be under the circumstances an act of eminent propriety, as well as a practical tribute to the whole government and neople of the United States, and having satisfied litself that the facts of the case of the verses Sayward and the natures of the case of the verses Sayward and the natures of the case of the verses Sayward and the natures of the jurisdiction of the Court were such as to warrant an application of the Character eventually made, cheerfully assented to the Court.

\*\*PAROSHITS OF THE VICTORIAN SEALERS.\*\*

The case of the Victorian scalers, as the Minister views it, is one of such hardship that any goverament has been to assert and defend in every appropriate way rights and privileges common to the whole world under the law of nations. It is nearly five years since armed vessels of the United States begain capturing British merchant vessels on what then had all the recognized attributes of the high seas, and which Mr. Blaine has in his last diplomatic note distinctly admitted to be a part of the flower, the application to the Supreme Court; is the very opnospic of a surprise or a coup of clafe. On the contrary, he treats it simply as the latest and most matural step in a regular and the health of the contrary, he treats it simply as the latest and most matural step in a regular and the health of the contrary, he treats it simply as the latest and most matural step in a regular and the proposition when court; is the very opnosition of the British sealers, it is not of such that the proposition when court; is the very opnosition of the british very seeds. The Royerment of the United States have been found hereafter privatelly expresses him by a the country, he treats it simply as the high seas, and which Mr. Blaine has in his last diplomatic note distinctly admitted to be a part of the proposition of the br that of the sovereign government of Great Britain, to apply to the Supreme Court, became imperative the moment that eminent counsel of the Supreme Court advised that such a remedy had been provided for the injured parties by the laws of the

Court advised that such a remedy had been provided for the injured parties by the laws of the United States.

The opinions to this effect originally given a few months ago, and confirmed by the researches of the law officers of Canada, have been repeatedly affirmed since last Monday by men at Washington as eminent at the Ear as they are in other capacities in the Senate and House of Representatives. Some of these have admitted that in their casual meetings with the British Minister at the Capitol and at private houses since Monday last they have complimented him and his government upon the respect shown by Great Britian for the American prejudice in favor of judicial settlements of legal controversies, as well as upon the unique confidence justly reposed by the British government in the one organ of government that commands in this country universal esteem. Those who have conversed upon the subject with the British Minister have not obtained the impression that his government has gone to the Supremo Court meaning to get a decision favorable to British interests if it can and intending to ignore the weight and authority of the Court if the decision should be adverse to British views or wishes. What he has said upon that point, and said with the greater freedom because not designed for general currency, indicates that the government of Canada, which has taken to itself the entire responsibility as between itself and the imperial government, has acted upon the assemption that if the Court should declare itself invested with jurisdiction and should proceed to dispose of the case upon its merits, it would be too late to question the ability or impartiality of the Court in the event of an adverse decision after invoking the protection of the Court for the dispossessed and distressed scalers. The Minister's exturessed opinion of the character and history of the Court includes the idea that he would become a ready instrument for impeaching its judgment, it unanimously rendered and based upon a full hearing of the case.

BRAZIL'S NEW CONSTITUTION

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY ACTS IN HAR-MONY WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. Paris, Jan. 18, 1891 .- A despatch from Rio Janeiro says that the Constitutional Assembly, acting in accord with the government, has voted affirmatively on those articles of the new Brazilian constitution regarding federal organization and the powers of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the new republican government.

A SULTAN'S SERIOUS LOSS.

THE FRENCH DEFFAT AN AFRICAN CHIEF AND CAPTURE ALL HIS WIVES, [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ]

Paris, Jan. 18, 1891.-Advices from Sene gal, in West Africa, state that Commander Archinard, at the bead of the French troops. has routed the remnant of the Sultan of Ahmadon's forces. The French, it is ascertained, have taken 1,500 prisoners, among whom are all the Sultan of Ahmadou's wives.

BRIEF NEWS BY CABLE,

The Sultan of Turkey has granted amnesty to all

Armenian offenders. Sir James Hannen has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in place of the late Sir Barnes Peacock. The bill imposing a tax on bank deposits in Buenos Ayres has been adopted by both houses of Congress.

Sadullah Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador mit suicide in Vienna, died yesterday from his self-

covery that Gabrielle Bompard, the convicted accomplice of Eyrand in the murder of the notary Gouffe, is five months advanced in pregnancy. The woman has been in prison a year, and the discovery of her condition is expected to lead to some startling revelations in regard to the conduct of the prison officials.

SEDARKRANZ AT APIA.

THE NEW CHIFF JUSTICE OF SAMOA WELCOMED BY KING AND CITIZENS.

Samoa, per steamer Zealandia, via San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18, 1801.—The long expected Chief Justice of Samoa, Mr. Sedarkranz, arrived on the steamship Alameda, which anchored off the islands December 30. The Chief Justice landed through a misunderstanding at another wharf than the one at which he was expected and passed the night at the house of Mr. Mettzler, a countryman

night at the house of Mr. Mettzier, a countryman of his. On the following day Chief Senmann, in a boat presented to him by the United States government, and with a crew of twelve, went to Mataafel and brought the Chief Justice to Apia.

He was met by the English, German and American consuls and a guard of honor of Samoans under command of Chief Asi. The Chief Justice, with his secretary, Lieutenant Ulfsparre, proceeded to the King's house, accompanied by the consuls.

coesist to the angle and a consuls.

King Malietos met the party and conducted them inside his house. Mr. Sedarkranz was then presented with an address by a reception committee of citizens, expressing a belief that with his arrival and the establishment of a supreme court for Samoa an era of security and stable government began for the islands.

The English residents are dissatisfied that no English man-of-war is present at the islands, where America and Germany are both represented.

HE SOUGHT PERPETUAL MOTION.

A LIFE SPENT IN TRYING TO PROPEL MA-CHINERY WITHOUT EXPENDITURE OF ME-CHANICAL FORCE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 18, 1891 .- There is a history surrounding the life of the late John L. Gouley, the inventor, philanthropist and Christian worker, who expected to give the world perpetual motion in a few years. Not only was a great part of his time employed during the last few years in endeavoring to accomplish this work, but his labors were de voted to all religious movements as well.

He was born sixty-two years ago, and came from one of the oldest families in Western Pennsylvania and was related to President Washington. He spent the greater part of his life in Wilmington, and he

the greater part of his life in Wilmington, and he was never married.

Mr. Gouley was the first man to introduce coal oil into Wilmington, in which enterprise he was remarkably successful and accumulated a fortune. He next opened the first establishment for the manufacture of willow baskets, with similar success. In it he had doubled his wealth when the financial panic of 1873 paralyzed trade and wrecked his business. A few years earlier he began work upon his machine, which, if perfected, would, he believed, have proven the most startling invention of the century.

Frequently the inventor could be heard rolling the machine about the floor during the night. He was careful to fill up any crevice about the doors or window so that no one might look in, nor would he allow any one to enter while he was at work.

HIRED TO KILL A" MAN.

A NEGRO BARBER TELLS AN ASTOUNDING STORY OF A MURDER.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18, 1891 .- A negro barber named Monday McFarland, was arrested yesterday on a charge of being the murderer of John Sheedy, a wealthy gambler. Monday to-day confessed the crime, stating he was hired by Mrs. Sheedy to commit the deed. He was to be paid \$20,000. Mrs. Sheedy was a divorced woman. She left her former husband, a poor carpenter, to marry Sheedy, who was old enough to be her father. Recently Mrs. Sheedy had become infatuated with a young man, and it was for the purpose of marrying him that she hired McFarland to kill her husband.

The day before the murder Mrs. Sheedy visited McFarland and completed arrangements for the murder.

order.

Mr. Sheedy, the murdered man, was worth 00,000. Five times before attempts had been add to kill him, but up to this time no trace of assassin had been discovered. He was brother Dennis Sheedy, Fresident of the Colorado Namai Bank of Denver and cousin of Pat Sheedy,

the noted Chicago gambler.

Mrs. Sheedy and her supposed paramour, flarry Wellstrom, of Buffalo, N. Y., were placed under arrest this afternoon. The Coroner has disinterred the remains and chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach will be made.

TO ESTABLISH A STRIKE FUND.

The question of establishing a permanent strike fund occupied the time of the delegates of the Central Labor Federation at their meeting at No. 385 Bowery yesterday. It was decided to establish such a fund and to collect contributions from labor organizations and individuals, to levy a per capita

hold picules and receptions. It was also decided that funds will not be given to unions conducting strike until their own funds are exhausted, that unions not affiliated with the Federation can only receive \$100 at a time, and that the requests of unious for funds must be submitted to all affiliated organizations for action. It is expected that a fund of \$50,000 can be collected

tax on each member of two cents a month, and to

mmunication was read from Harry J. Skef-A communication was read from marry c. Sket-fington, president of the international Root and Shoe Workers' Union, in which he said that the atrike of the shoemakers at Rochester was not ended, despite contrary reports.

Hesolutions expressing sympathy with the family of the late Michael McGrath, a prominent member of the Bakers' Union, who died last week, were adonted.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

The Central Labor Union held a short session at Clarendon Hall yesterday afternoon. The Wood Carvers' Union sent in a protest against the proposed employment of convicts in Auburn State Prison, and the protest was approved. The dele gate to the State Workingmen's Assembly was in-structed to bring the matter before that body. James P. Archibald, Charles L. Miller, Edward Brice, Thomas Beers and George S. Lloyd were elected a committee to look after labor legislation at Albany and to correspond with all other labor organizations in regard to the same. The Impire State Association witndrew from numbership.

DUNLEVY CAME OUT ALL RIGHT. The riot which started on the stage of

the New Park Theatre Saturday night at

ASTOR---WILLING. UN FAIT ACCOMPLI

Official Announcement of the Engagement of John Jacob to the Philadelphia Beauty, as Forecasted by the Herald.

FUROR AMONG WASHINGTON'S SOCIETY

The Herald's Story of "L'Africaine" Creates a Flutter of Excitement and Delight in Social Circles.

The engagement of Mr. John Jacob Astor, the only son and heir of Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, of No. 350 Fifth avenue, to Miss Willing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Willing, of Philadelphia was officially announced on Saturday evening.

When the HERALD announced, exclusively, on the 9th inst., the engagement of this interesting couple, it was denied by various parties and journals. But the HERALD knew that it had received its informa tion from authentic sources, and the official aunouncement just now made proves that it was justified in publishing that bit of exclusive and inter-

Mr. John Jacob Astor, as previously stated, is the youngest member of the family, being about twenty-four years old, tall, slender, with blue eyes and fair hair.

Miss, Willing, who comes of an old Philadelphia family, is a beautiful woman, with dark hair and eyes, and is well known in New York society.

THEY WORSHIPPED THE HERALD ITS STORY OF "L'AFRICAINE" CREATES A FUROR IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1891,—The New York HERALD has felt the throbbing of many a manlyyes, and womanly-breast to-day of those in the cast of "L'Africaine," All society has read it, and to-night its story of "L'Africaine" is the talk of

The HERALD's presentation of the whole story with the splendid illustrations has been the great-

with the splendid illustrations has been the greatest journalistic feat that society has enjoyed for many a day here. There are no Heralds for sale anywhere to-night.

I was talking to one of the chorus girls this evening about this fact and she said:

"Well, I am not surprised. Kind friends sent me exactly twenty copies this morning before I went down to breakfast, and Mr. Jemes had bought up all he could find in the neighborhood long before that by my orders."

Somebody sent word to the Misses Hunt to-day that the Herald's story put exactly \$300 more in the hospital till, for the few remaining gallery seats have gone like hot cakes.

I saw Mrs. Charles Whelan to-night and asked her what she thought of the Herald's enterprise. This gifted and beautiful woman said that no more complete, no more spicy and no more complicant transported of amateur effort had ever been written.

written.
Miss Elliott, who will be Princess Inez, sang last night at Mrs. B. H. Warder's reception, and the attention and appliause she received were something delightful. It has of course only whetted the desire to hear her in this favorite part.
Of course all the stars in the cast are charmed with the kindly things that the Henald said of them.

with the kindly things that the Henald said of them.

Miss Bancroft, the granddaughter of the dead historian, had, of course, to withdraw the day before yesterday, when her grandfather's illness became alarming. Miss Sadie Thompson, of Philadelphia, takes her place as Lady in Waiting.

The programme, which is to be sold at the theatre, is really a clever bit of artistic work. It is profusely illustrated by the artistic touch of the Misses Hunt, Barm, Beck, Fries and Mr. Whelan. In the dramatic persone I find Mr. Blaine's name down as "The Third Inquisitor," a tenor "who carries his voice in his heels" and is said to be "killing funny."

The "troupe"—that is the way it likes to be called—has had four separate and distinct invitations to as many more banquets after the opera is over to-morrow night, but has had to refuse.

There are to be many New York and Philadelphia friends on for the event.

DE FAVA DINES MORTON. Washington, Jan. 18, 1891.—Baron de Fava, the Italian Minister to the United States, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, gave an elegant dinner last evening in honor of Vice President Morton. Covers were laid for Morton. Covers were laid for eighteen.

The guests were the Vice President, Minister Roustan. of France; Secretary Windom, Minister de Struve, of Russia; Secretary Noble, Minister Guzmae, of Ricaragua: Marroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Count Batthyany, of the Austrian Legation; Count Sponneck, the Danish Minister; Chevalier Tavera, the Austrian Minister; Mr. Alan Johnstone, of the British Legation; Minister Weckherlin, of the Netherlands; Dr. Albert Goorg, Minister Guanez, of Spain, and Assistant Secretary of State Wharton.

COULDN'T FAIL.

Secretary of State Wharton.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—ne sailing under false colors—Charles A. Duan's Address to the Wisemain Editorial Association, Milwaukes, July 24, 1888. I asked John M. Bowers, the well known lawyer, what sort of a Senator he thought Charles A. Dana

would make. "I have no doubt that Mr. Dana would make an admirable Senator," replied Mr. Bowers, 'Mr. Dana is not an unknown quantity. We all know him. We know that he is a very able man and a very holarly man, a man of courage and strong convic-ons, a man who always says what he thinks and says it in such terse, vigorous English that it is bound to count. I don't see how such a man could fail to make a Senator of whom everybody in the State would feel proud."

TRIED TO SELL A STOLEN COAT. BERNARD COBEN ARRESTED FOR THE BOBBERY

OF SINDAL COHEN'S STORE. Sindal Cohen was observing the Sabbath last

Saturday in his apartments over his second hand clothing store at No. 83 Bayard street when a lad named Lewis ran up stairs and told him thieves had robbed the store. Mr. Cohen ran down and found that the rear door had been broken open and six overcoats, twelve pairs of trousers and twenty coats stolen.

twenty coats stolen.

A short time after Bernard Cohen, nineteen years old, who said he was a printer and lived at No. 175 Madison street, was found trying to sell a coatin Eaxter street. Sindal Cohen recognized the coat as part of his stolen property and had his nameas part of the stocks property and has manage-sake arrested.

In the station house the prisoner was found to be wearing another of the stolen coats. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Bernard Cohen pleaded not guilty. He was held in default of \$1,000 ball.

BROKE INTO A SHOWCASE,

CHARLES BURGER ARRESTED AS A EURGLAR AFTER A CHASE AND A STRUGGLE.

Charles Burger, nineteen years old, of No. 263 Stanton street, was held in the Tombs Police Court yesterday in default of \$1,000 ball on a charge of attempted burglary. Frederick Minzesheimer, a clerk for Sherman, Samuels & Co., dealers in clothing at No. 132 Bowery, testified that on Saturday light Burger broks the lock of a showcase in the tore and attempted to steal from it two plush loaks, two cheviot cloaks and two capes, worth in

All \$100.

Minzesheimer said he seized Burger at the store door, but he broke away from him and ran to Grand street, where he was again seized and turned over to a policeman. Burger said he was etanding at Bowery and Grand street "doin' nothin'" when Minzesheimer came up to him and knocked him down. He said he had never been in the store where the burglary was altompted.

OYSTER PLANTERS ALARMED. The oyster planters of Freeport, L. I., fear that

last the contractors for the extension of the Brook syn Water Works diverted Freeport Creek from its proper course into the Merrick River. ovster planters have been in the habit of transferring their oysters from the salt waters of the bay to the fresh water creek a few days before sending them to market, as the bivalves by that process fattened rapidly. There were about three thousand bushels of oysters in the creek when its Sadullah Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to Austria, who, on Thursday last stiempted to commit suicide in Vienna, died yesterday from his self-inflicted injuries.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the dis-

annual revenue derived is about \$300,000. It is proposed to divert the courses of several of the small creeks, and if it is done the planters declare they will sue the city.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILROADS.

A GOOD DEAL OF INGENUITY ABOUT THE FORGED NEW ENGLAND AGREEMENT.

A number of people who had feasted their eyes on the agreement by which the New York, New Haven and Hartforn Railroad (apparently) undertook to buy a controlling interest in the New York and New England road for \$55 a share were astounded when they read in yesterday's HERALD that the document is a forgery.

For two weeks certain mysterious hints have been going around that there was a big deal on A little party of know-it-alls let drop remarks that caused other people to prick up their

The know-it-alls had seen a copy of the forged agreement, shown to them under strict promise When a Wall street operator wants to circulate a

report he tells it "confidentially" to some acquaintance, swearing him to perish rather than reveal it. The secrecy business and the "hush-we-are-observed" and "not-a-word-to-my-uncle-the-duks" fake thrill the acquaintance with the importance of the news, and he informs every one he knows, making them swear strange oaths not to tell any ne, and thus increase the mystery about it,

The report thrives from that moment. It is uniersally believed by the lambs. It is not discredited until it is printed as a fact in some Wall

credited until it is printed as a fact in some Wall street paper when of course every one realizes that it can't be true.

This particular report about the New England road was advoitly worked. William L. Bull, one of the best known of brokers and until a short time ago president of the New York Stock Exchange, said vesterday:—

"They've certainly been pretty slick about it this time. I was informed that there was such an agreement in existence, but did not know it was a forgery until I saw that fact in to-day's Hanald. I had never seen the alleged agreement, but certain pointers appear to have been pretty freely distributed. I think it was shown in confidence to a great many, for a lot of people have been shaking their heads wisely and eaying that they had inside information."

Russell Sage is the only man whose name was

information."

Russell Sage is the only man whose name was forged to the agreement who is a member of the Stock Exchange. It has been suggested that the matter should be investigated by that body. I asked Mr. Sage about it resterday.

"I think those who have been deceived by it and who have lost in consequence would be the ones to bring it up." he said. "It has been said that if New England directors and holders did not get it up they have profited by it. I am not among them, for I have not sold any of the stock for a year."

BEATEN BY A JERSEY HOODLUM.

Edward Gilliland, a Jersey City hoodlum, was lischarged from prison a few days ago for assaultng Policeman Tappan. In the scrimmage Tappan had to use his pistol and fired a bullet into the ruffian's leg. Gilliland was again in custody last night. He attacked and severely beat William Dwyer. As Gilliland accused Dwyer of being the aggressor both men were detained.

BIG FIRE IN A LITTLE VILLAGE, The business section of the village of Little Falls, N. J., was swept by fire yesterday. The three

large stores owned by Grant & Co., Jacob Mat-thews and T. M. Hawthorne were burned. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. The fire started from a de-fective flue. A Fair, Beautiful Skin,—Sulpheline Scap ives the natural nearblike bloom of a perfect complex-on. Tablets everywhere. DRAKE, 59 5th av.

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an. 11:30 Le Var.

12:15 Nice.

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